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Promotion and protection of the rights of children

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Rights of the child

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming all its previous resolutions on the rights of the child in their entirety, the most recent of which is resolution 65/197 of 21 December 2010,

Emphasizing that the Convention on the Rights of the Child[1] constitutes the standard in the promotion and protection of the rights of the child, and bearing in mind the importance of the Optional Protocols to the Convention,[2] calling for their universal ratification and effective implementation, as well as those of other human rights instruments,

Recalling the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,[3] the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance[4] and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families,[5]

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.
[2] Ibid., vols. 2171 and 2173, No. 27531.
[3] Resolution 61/106, annex I.
[4] Resolution 61/177, annex.
[5] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2220, No. 39481.

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Reaffirming that the general principles set out in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, including, inter alia, the best interests of the child, non-discrimination, participation and survival and development, provide the framework for all actions concerning children, including adolescents,

Reaffirming also the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,[6] the United Nations Millennium Declaration[7] and the outcome document of the twenty-seventh special session of the General Assembly on children, entitled "A world fit for children",[8] and recalling the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action,[9] the Dakar Framework for Action adopted at the World Education Forum,[10] the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,[11] the Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition,[12] the Declaration on the Right to Development[13] and the Declaration of the commemorative high-level plenary meeting devoted to the follow-up to the outcome of the special session on children, held in New York from 11 to 13 December 2007,[14] as well as the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, held in New York from 20 to 22 September 2010,[15]

Taking note with appreciation of the reports of the Secretary-General on progress made towards achieving the commitments set out in the outcome document of the twenty-seventh special session of the General Assembly[16] and on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the issues addressed in Assembly resolution 65/197,[17] as well as the report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children[18] and the report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict,[19] whose recommendations should be carefully studied, taking fully into account the views of Member States,

Acknowledging the important role played by national governmental structures for children, including, where they exist, ministries and institutions in charge of child, family and youth issues and independent ombudspersons for children or other national institutions for the promotion and protection of the rights of the child,

Recognizing that the family has the primary responsibility for the nurturing and protection of children and that children, for the full and harmonious

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[6] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

[7] See resolution 55/2.

[8] Resolution S-27/2, annex.

[9] *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[10] See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Final Report of the World Education Forum, Dakar, Senegal, 26-28 April 2000* (Paris, 2000).

[11] See resolution 2542 (XXIV).

[12] *Report of the World Food Conference, Rome, 5-16 November 1974* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.II.A.3), chap. I.

[13] Resolution 41/128, annex.

[14] See resolution 62/88.

[15] See resolution 65/1.

[16] A/66/258.

[17] A/66/230.

[18] A/66/227.

[19] A/66/256.

development of their personality, should grow up in a family environment and in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding,

Taking note with appreciation of the work to promote and protect the rights of the child carried out by all relevant organs, bodies, entities and organizations of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates, and relevant mandate holders and special procedures of the United Nations, as well as relevant regional organizations, where appropriate, and intergovernmental organizations, and recognizing the valuable role of civil society, including non-governmental organizations,

Profoundly concerned that the situation of children in many parts of the world has been negatively impacted by the world financial and economic crisis, and reaffirming that eradicating poverty continues to be the greatest global challenge facing the world today, recognizing its impact beyond the socio-economic context,

Profoundly concerned also that the situation of children in many parts of the world remains critical, in an increasingly globalized environment, as a result of the persistence of poverty, social inequality, inadequate social and economic conditions, pandemics, in particular HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis, lack of access to safe drinking water and sanitation, environmental damage, natural disasters, armed conflict, foreign occupation, displacement, violence, terrorism, abuse, trafficking in children and their organs, all forms of exploitation, commercial sexual exploitation of children, child prostitution, child pornography and child sex tourism, neglect, illiteracy, hunger, intolerance, discrimination, racism, xenophobia, gender inequality, disability and inadequate legal protection, and convinced that urgent and effective national and international action is called for,

Gravely concerned about the devastating impact of some of the recent natural disasters, including on children, reaffirming the importance of providing speedy, sustainable and adequate humanitarian assistance in support of relief, early recovery, rehabilitation, reconstruction and development efforts of the affected countries, and reaffirming also the importance of ensuring that human rights, including child rights, are mainstreamed into these efforts,

Stressing the need for the full and effective implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons,[20] and expressing the view that it will, inter alia, contribute to the promotion and protection of the rights of children, enhance cooperation and better coordination of efforts in fighting trafficking in persons and promote increased ratification and full implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime[21] and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[22]

[20] Resolution 64/293.

[21] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.

[22] Ibid., vol. 2237, No. 39574.

I
Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocols thereto

1. *Reaffirms* paragraphs 1 to 6 of its resolution 65/197 of 21 December 2010, and urges States that have not yet done so to become parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child[1] and the Optional Protocols thereto[2] as a matter of priority and to implement them fully;

2. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Secretary-General to promote the universal ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and the Optional Protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict ahead of the tenth anniversary in 2012 of their entry into force, and in that regard calls upon all States that have not done so to consider ratifying the Convention and the Optional Protocols thereto and calls for the effective implementation of the Convention and the Optional Protocols by States parties to ensure that all children may fully enjoy all their human rights and fundamental freedoms;

3. *Calls upon* States parties to withdraw reservations that are incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention or the Optional Protocols thereto and to consider reviewing regularly other reservations with a view to withdrawing them in accordance with the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action;[6]

4. *Takes note with appreciation* of the adoption by the Human Rights Council of an optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child providing a communications procedure complementary to the reporting procedure under the Convention on the Rights of the Child;[23]

5. *Encourages* States parties, in implementing the provisions of the Convention and the Optional Protocols thereto, to take note of the recommendations, observations and general comments of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, including, inter alia, general comment No. 9 (2006) on the rights of children with disabilities;[24]

6. *Welcomes* actions of the Committee to monitor the implementation by States parties of the Convention, and notes with appreciation its actions to follow up on its concluding observations and recommendations, and in this regard underlines, in particular, the regional workshops and the participation of the Committee in national-level initiatives;

II
Promotion and protection of the rights of the child and non-discrimination against children

Non-discrimination

7. *Reaffirms* paragraphs 9 to 11 of its resolution 63/241 of 24 December 2008, and calls upon States to ensure the enjoyment by all children of all their civil, political, cultural, economic and social rights without discrimination of any kind;

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[23] Human Rights Council resolution 17/18, annex.

[24] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-third Session, Supplement No. 41* (A/63/41), annex III.

Registration, family relations and adoption or other forms of alternative care

8. *Also reaffirms* paragraphs 12 to 16 of its resolution 63/241, and urges all States parties to intensify their efforts to comply with their obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child[1] to protect children in matters relating to registration, family relations and adoption and other forms of alternative care, and, in cases of international parental or familial child abduction, encourages States to facilitate, inter alia, the return of the child to the country in which he or she resided immediately before the removal or retention;

9. *Welcomes* the Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children, contained in the annex to its resolution 64/142 of 18 December 2009, as a set of orientations in matters relating to the protection and well-being of children who are in need of alternative care or who are at risk of being so;

Economic and social well-being of children, eradication of poverty, right to education, right to enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health and right to food

10. *Reaffirms* paragraphs 17 to 26 of its resolution 63/241, paragraphs 42 to 52 of its resolution 61/146 of 19 December 2006, on the theme of children and poverty, and paragraphs 37 to 42 of its resolution 60/231 of 23 December 2005, on the theme of children living with or affected by HIV or AIDS, and calls upon all States and the international community to create an environment in which the well-being of the child is ensured, including by strengthening international cooperation in this field and by implementing their previous commitments relating to poverty eradication, the right to education, and measures to promote human rights education, in accordance with the evolving capacities of the child, the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, including efforts to address the situation of children living with or affected by HIV or AIDS and to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV, the right to food for all and the right to an adequate standard of living, including housing and clothing;

11. *Recognizes* the threat to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, posed by the global financial and economic crisis, which is connected to multiple, interrelated global crises and challenges, such as the food crisis and continuing food insecurity, volatile energy and commodity prices, environmental degradation and climate change, and calls upon States to address, in their response to these crises, any negative impact on the full enjoyment of the rights of children;

Elimination of violence against children

12. *Reaffirms* paragraphs 27 to 32 of its resolution 63/241 and paragraphs 47 to 62 of its resolution 62/141 of 18 December 2007, on the theme of elimination of violence against children, condemns all forms of violence against children, and urges all States to implement the measures set out in paragraph 27 of its resolution 63/241;

13. *Urges* States to take effective and appropriate legislative and other measures or, where such measures exist, to strengthen legislation to prohibit and eliminate all forms of violence against children, in all settings;

14. *Encourages* all States, requests United Nations entities and agencies, and invites regional organizations and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, to cooperate with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children and to provide support, including financial support, to her for the effective and independent performance of her mandate, as set out in resolution 62/141, and in promoting the further implementation of the recommendations of the United Nations study on violence against children,[25] while promoting and ensuring country ownership and national plans and programmes or other related relevant instruments in this regard, and calls upon States and institutions concerned, and invites the private sector, to provide voluntary contributions for that purpose;

15. *Notes with appreciation* the consolidated partnerships promoted by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children, in coordination with national Governments, United Nations agencies, regional organizations, human rights bodies and mechanisms and representatives of civil society and with the participation of children;

16. *Takes note with appreciation* of the joint report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on violence against children on effective and child-sensitive counselling, and complaint and reporting mechanisms to which children can safely report incidents of violence, including sexual violence and exploitation;[26]

Promoting and protecting the rights of children, including children in particularly difficult situations

17. *Reaffirms* paragraphs 34 to 42 of its resolution 63/241, and calls upon all States to promote and protect all human rights of all children in particularly difficult situations and to implement programmes and measures that provide them with special protection and assistance, including access to health care, education and social services, as well as, where appropriate and feasible, voluntary repatriation, reintegration, family tracing and family reunification, in particular for children who are unaccompanied, and to ensure that the best interests of the child are a primary consideration;

18. *Recalls* Human Rights Council resolution 16/12 of 24 March 2011, entitled "Rights of the child: a holistic approach to the protection and promotion on the rights of children working and/or living on the street", and calls on States to adopt and implement policies for the protection, social and psychosocial rehabilitation and reintegration of children working or living on the street;

Children alleged to have infringed or recognized as having infringed penal law and children of persons alleged to have infringed or recognized as having infringed penal law

19. *Reaffirms* paragraphs 43 to 47 of its resolution 63/241, and calls upon all States to respect and protect the rights of children alleged to have infringed or

[25] See A/61/299 and A/62/209.
[26] A/HRC/16/56.

recognized as having infringed penal law, as well as children of persons alleged to have infringed or recognized as having infringed penal law;

Prevention and eradication of the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography

20. *Also reaffirms* paragraphs 48 to 50 of its resolution 63/241, and calls upon all States to prevent, criminalize, prosecute and punish all forms of the sale of children, including for the purposes of the transfer of organs of the child for profit, child slavery, commercial sexual exploitation of children, child prostitution and child pornography, with the aim of eradicating those practices and the use of the Internet and other information and communications technologies for these purposes, to combat the existence of a market that encourages such criminal practices and take measures to eliminate the demand that fosters them, as well as to address the needs of victims effectively and take effective measures against the criminalization of children who are victims of exploitation;

21. *Calls upon* all States to develop and implement programmes and policies to protect children from sexual abuse, commercial sexual exploitation, child prostitution, child pornography, child sex tourism and child abduction, and calls upon States to implement strategies to locate and assist all children subject to these violations;

22. *Also calls upon* all States to enact and enforce necessary legislative or other measures, in cooperation with relevant stakeholders, to prevent the distribution over the Internet and in all other media of child pornography, including depictions of child sexual abuse, ensuring that adequate mechanisms are in place to enable the reporting and removal of such material and that its creators, distributors and collectors are prosecuted as appropriate;

Children affected by armed conflict

23. *Reaffirms* paragraphs 51 to 63 of its resolution 63/241, condemns in the strongest terms all violations and abuses committed against children affected by armed conflict, and in this regard urges all States and other parties to armed conflict that are engaged, in contravention of applicable international law, including humanitarian law, in the recruitment and use of children, in patterns of killing and maiming of children and/or rape and other sexual violence against children in attacks on schools and hospitals, as well as in all other violations and abuses against children, to take time-bound and effective measures to end them, and urges all States, United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, other relevant international and regional organizations and civil society to continue to give serious attention to, and to protect and assist child victims of, all violations and abuses committed against children in situations of armed conflict, in accordance with international humanitarian law, including the First to Fourth Geneva Conventions;[27]

24. *Also reaffirms* the essential roles of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Human Rights Council for the promotion and protection of the rights and welfare of children, including children affected by armed conflict, notes the increasing role played by the Security Council in ensuring protection for children affected by armed conflict, and also notes the activities undertaken by the

[27] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

Peacebuilding Commission, within its mandate, in areas that promote and contribute to the enjoyment of the rights and welfare of children;

25. *Notes with appreciation* the steps taken regarding Security Council resolutions 1539 (2004) of 22 April 2004, 1612 (2005) of 26 July 2005, 1882 (2009) of 4 August 2009 and 1998 (2011) of 12 July 2011 and the efforts of the Secretary-General to implement the monitoring and reporting mechanism on children and armed conflict in accordance with those resolutions, with the participation of and in cooperation with national Governments and relevant United Nations and civil society actors, including at the country level, requests the Secretary-General to ensure that information collected and communicated by the monitoring and reporting mechanism is accurate, objective, reliable and verifiable, and in this regard encourages the work and the deployment, as appropriate, of United Nations child protection advisers in peacekeeping operations and political and peacebuilding missions;

Child labour

26. *Reaffirms* paragraphs 64 to 80 of its resolution 63/241, on the theme of child labour, and calls upon all States to translate into concrete action their commitment to the progressive and effective elimination of child labour that is likely to be hazardous or to have a negative impact on the child's education or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development, and to eliminate immediately the worst forms of child labour;

27. *Notes with interest* the outcome of the Hague Global Child Labour Conference, including the Road Map for Achieving the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour by 2016;[28]

28. *Calls upon* all States to take into account the report of the Director-General of the International Labour Organization on the global child labour situation, entitled "Accelerating action against child labour";[29]

29. *Urges* all States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying both the Convention concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999 (Convention No. 182), and the Convention concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment, 1973 (Convention No. 138), of the International Labour Organization;

Implementing child rights in early childhood

30. *Reaffirms* paragraphs 28 to 45 of its resolution 65/197, reaffirming that early childhood is a critical phase for the realization of all the rights enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and urges all States to implement the measures set out in paragraph 43 of the resolution;

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[28] Available from www.ilo.org/ipec/Campaignandadvocacy/GlobalChildLabourConference/lang--en/index.htm.

[29] Available from www.ilo.org/declaration.

III
The rights of children with disabilities

31. *Reaffirms* that all children with disabilities are entitled to the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms on an equal basis with other children, as enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child[1] and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,[3] and that the full and effective implementation of those instruments is an important step towards the realization of the rights of children with disabilities, including respect for their evolving capacities and for their right to preserve their identity;

32. *Stresses* the importance of international cooperation in building national capacity for improving the living conditions of persons with disabilities in every country, in particular in developing countries;

33. *Recognizes* that discrimination against any child on the basis of disability is a violation of the inherent dignity and worth of the child, and expresses grave concern that children with disabilities face discriminatory, attitudinal and environmental barriers to their participation and inclusion in society and in the community, on an equal basis with other children, as well as violations of their human rights in all parts of the world;

34. *Concerned* that children with disabilities, in particular girls, are often at greater risk, both within and outside the home, of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment and maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse;

35. *Recognizes* that the majority of children with disabilities live in poverty, reaffirms that the eradication of poverty is essential to the achievement of all the Millennium Development Goals and to the full realization of the rights of all children, also reaffirms the commitments set out in the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,[15] adopted on 22 October 2010, and acknowledges that equitable access to economic opportunities and social services, as close as possible to children's own communities, is an integral part of relevant strategies for sustainable development;

36. *Also recognizes* that children with disabilities are often denied the right to a family environment and to live and be included in their communities, and in this regard reaffirms that they have equal rights with respect to family and community life and should not be separated from their parents against their will nor on the basis of disability of either the child or one or both of the parents, except when such separation is necessary for the best interests of the child;

37. *Expresses concern* at the number of children with disabilities who continue to be denied the right to education, and reaffirms the right of all children to education on the basis of equal opportunity and universal accessibility, and the right of children with disabilities to have effective access to and to receive education in a manner conducive to their fullest possible social inclusion and individual development, including their cultural and spiritual development;

38. *Recognizes* that early education is particularly important for children with disabilities, and that the measures taken to implement the right to education of

children with disabilities should be aimed at ensuring their maximum inclusion in society, free from discrimination;

39. *Reaffirms* that States should take effective and appropriate measures to ensure that children with disabilities retain their fertility on an equal basis with others, and that adolescent boys and girls have access to information and education, including on reproductive and family planning, that is age-appropriate and in an accessible format;

40. *Recognizes* that children with disabilities are particularly vulnerable in situations of risk, including armed conflict, humanitarian emergencies and natural disasters, and reaffirms the obligations of States to take all measures necessary to ensure their safety and protection in such situations, including through the review of their emergency response programmes and support facilities to make them accessible to children with disabilities;

41. *Calls upon* all States to include, within the overall context of policies and programmes, appropriate provisions for the realization of the rights of children with disabilities, and, in particular, urges all States and regional integration organizations that have not yet done so:

(a) To consider acceding to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol thereto,[30] and to do so as a matter of priority;

(b) To ensure that the rights of children with disabilities are fully respected, protected and fulfilled by, as appropriate, undertaking comprehensive reviews, as necessary, of all domestic laws, related regulations and policies in order to certify that all provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities are applicable to all children, including children with disabilities;

(c) To prohibit discrimination against children with disabilities on the basis of disability and guarantee equal and effective legal protection against discrimination;

(d) To take appropriate measures to ensure that children with disabilities have access, on an equal basis with others, to information on their rights, including through human rights education and training, so that they can identify, prevent and act upon violations against them, as well as access to the physical environment, to transportation, to information and communications technologies and to systems and other facilities and services that are open, accessible and provided to the public both in urban and in rural areas;

(e) To take all measures necessary to ensure the registration of children with disabilities immediately after birth, including by removing barriers that impede their registration, and to guarantee their right to a name, their right to a nationality and, as far as possible, their right to know and be cared for by their parents;

(f) To implement fully the commitments set out in United Nations General Assembly resolutions 65/186 of 21 December 2010 and 64/131 of 18 December 2009, in particular, to ensure that children with disabilities are rendered visible in the collection and analysis of data, by setting up and developing mechanisms for the collection of information, including statistical and research data on the situation of

[30] Resolution 61/106, annex II.

children with disabilities which are accurate, standardized and allow for disaggregation on the basis of sex, age and disability;

(g) To adopt, implement and strengthen appropriate policies aimed at ensuring the right to an adequate standard of living of children with disabilities and their families, along with universal access to quality and affordable services, especially health care, nutrition, education, welfare, social protection, safe drinking water, sanitation and other services that are essential for the child's well-being, and, in this regard, to pay particular attention to the most vulnerable children and those living under especially difficult circumstances;

(h) To ensure that children with disabilities have access to the same range, quality and standard of free, affordable, gender-sensitive and age-appropriate health care and programmes as are provided to other children, including in the area of sexual and reproductive health, and to take measures to prohibit by law the forced abortion and sterilization of children on grounds of disability;

(i) To ensure equal access for children with disabilities to appropriate, timely, affordable and high-quality rehabilitation interventions within the existing health-care infrastructure, consistent with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and to strengthen rehabilitation service provision through community-based rehabilitation;

(j) To ensure that community and civil society institutions, services and facilities responsible for children with disabilities comply with national and local quality standards, especially in the areas of health and social protection, and to develop training programmes to ensure a quality, suitable and well-trained workforce with a view to the inclusion of children with disabilities;

(k) To prevent the concealment, abandonment, neglect or segregation of children with disabilities by, inter alia, bringing to an end the practice of the separation of children with disabilities from their families, unless it is in the best interests of the child, recognizing that in such cases the children are entitled to special protection and assistance provided by the State, and considering the introduction of a time-bound commitment to replacing institutionalization with appropriate measures to support family and community care and transferring resources to community-based support services and other forms of alternative care;

(l) To develop strategies for the prevention and elimination of all forms of violence against children with disabilities, who are particularly vulnerable to cruel, inhuman, degrading treatment, medical or scientific experimentation, and sexual and physical violence, including bullying and cyberbullying, and to develop and introduce child- and gender-sensitive, accessible, safe and confidential reporting and complaints mechanisms;

(m) To adopt legislative and other appropriate measures, including cross-sectoral approaches, to ensure the full realization of the right to education of children with disabilities, including by providing accessible, free and compulsory primary education on the basis of equal opportunity, accessibility and inclusiveness, directed at the development of their personality, talents and mental and physical abilities, from early childhood care and development to vocational training and preparation for work;

(n) To ensure the realization of the right of children with disabilities to access on an equal basis to participation in play, recreation, culture, leisure and sporting activities, including in the preschool and school system;

(o) To introduce specific measures to ensure the realization of the right of children with disabilities to express their views freely on all matters affecting them, their views being given due weight in accordance with their age and maturity, on an equal basis with other children, and to be provided with disability and age-appropriate assistance for the realization of that right;

(p) To take all appropriate measures to ensure the protection and safety of children with disabilities in situations of armed conflict, humanitarian emergencies and natural disasters, including adopting and implementing programmes to ensure the physical and psychological recovery and social reintegration of children with disabilities, including children who acquire disability as a consequence of such situations of risk, and to ensure that such recovery and reintegration take place in an environment which fosters the health, self-respect and dignity of the child;

(q) To take all measures necessary to ensure that persons with disabilities, including children with disabilities, through their representative organizations, are closely consulted and actively involved in the development and implementation of legislation and policies to implement the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and in other decision-making processes concerning issues relating to persons with disabilities;

42. *Calls upon* all Member States, and invites the United Nations system, to strengthen international cooperation to ensure the realization of the rights of the child, including the rights of children with disabilities, by, inter alia, supporting national initiatives that give more emphasis to their development, as appropriate;

43. *Calls upon* the relevant entities, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, donor institutions, including the international financial institutions, and bilateral donors to support, inter alia, national initiatives, when requested, including development programmes for children with disabilities, financially and technically, as well as to enhance effective international cooperation and partnership to strengthen knowledge-sharing and capacity-building for children with disabilities, in terms of policy development, programme development, research and professional training;

44. *Calls upon* all Member States, and invites the United Nations, to focus increased attention on children with disabilities in all relevant work for children and adolescents, including in the Education for All agenda;

IV
Follow-up

45. *Takes note with appreciation* of the work of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, recognizes the increased level of activity of her Office and the progress achieved since the establishment of the mandate of the Special Representative, and, bearing in mind its resolution 60/231, recommends that the Secretary-General extend the mandate of the Special Representative for a further period of four years;

46. *Decides*:

(a) To request the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session a comprehensive report on the rights of the child containing information on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child[1] and the issues addressed in the present resolution, with a focus on indigenous children;

(b) To request the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict to continue to submit reports to the General Assembly and the Human Rights Council on the activities undertaken in the discharge of her mandate, including information on her field visits and on the progress achieved and the challenges remaining on the children and armed conflict agenda;

(c) To request the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children to continue to submit annual reports to the General Assembly and the Human Rights Council on the activities undertaken in the discharge of her mandate, including information on her field visits and on the progress achieved and the challenges remaining on the agenda concerning violence against children;

(d) To request the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography to continue to submit reports to the General Assembly and the Human Rights Council on the activities undertaken in the discharge of her mandate, including information on her field visits and on the progress achieved and the challenges remaining on the agenda concerning the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography;

(e) To invite the Chair of the Committee on the Rights of the Child to present an oral report on the work of the Committee to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session as a way to enhance communication between the Assembly and the Committee;

(f) To continue its consideration of the question at its sixty-seventh session under the item entitled "Promotion and protection of the rights of children", focusing section III of the resolution entitled "Rights of the child" on the rights of indigenous children.